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Agriculture

The International Institute  
of Agriculture: its...

Rome

1915

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*J. Thurnell*

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

308

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Box 231

# The International Institute of Agriculture

ITS ORGANIZATION - ITS WORK - ITS RESULTS.



ROME

PRINTING OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTE

1915



# Publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

## I. Publications for Sale.

A. — MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS.	Annual subscription	Single number
1. BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS (published monthly in French, German, English, Spanish and Italian, 16mo) . . . . .	Frs. 6	0,50
2. MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND PLANT DISEASES (published monthly in French, German, English, Spanish and Italian). (Each number consists of about 180 pages, 16mo) . . . . .	" 18	2 —
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Do. Vol. II, years 1903-1912. (1914, about 700 pages, 16mo). . . . .	" 5 —
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Do. 2nd Year, 1912. (1913, 994 pages, 16mo) . . . . .	" 10 —
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## C. — OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

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2. LISTE DES REVUES ET JOURNAUX RÈGULIÈREMENT REÇUS PAR L'INSTITUT, 1913 (List of Reviews and Papers regularly received by the Institute, 1913). (84 pages, 16mo) . . . . .	" 0,50

### (b) Publications of the Bureau of Statistics.

#### (1) Various publications.

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2. RECUEIL DE COEFFICIENTS POUR LA CONVERSION DES POIDS, MESURES ET MONNAIES AU SYSTÈME MÉTRIQUE DÉCIMAL (Collection of Coefficients for the Conversion of Weights, Measures, and Money Values into the Decimal Metric System). (1914, 84 pages, 32mo) . . . . .	" 1 —

#### (2) Monographs (New Series).

1. L'ORGANISATION DE LA STATISTIQUE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN ITALIE (Organization of the Statistics of Foreign Trade in Italy). (1913, 190 pages, 16mo) . . . . .	" 2 —
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3. LES BOURSES DES PRODUITS AGRICOLES DE HAMBOURG ET BUDAPEST (The Agricultural Produce Exchanges of Hamburg and Budapest). (1913, 55 pages, 16mo) . . . . .	" 1 —
4. NOTES SUR LES STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DANS LES DIFFÉRENTS PAYS: Publications Statistiques, Territoire, Sortes de Commerce, Provenance et Destination des Marchandises (Notes on the Statistics of Foreign Trade in the Different Countries: Statistical Publications, Territory, Kinds of Trade, Source and Destination of Goods). (1914, 96 pages, 16mo) . . . . .	" 2 —
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#### (3) Other publication.

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# Publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

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	French	Single
	subscription	volume
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2. MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND PLANT DISEASES. Published monthly in French, German, English, Spanish and Italian. (Each number consists of about 250 pages, thin) . . . . .	Fr. 15	4.00
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Do. 21st Year 1914-1915, 1,113 pages, 16mo) . . . . .		20

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2. LISTE DES SERVICES ET JOURNAUX AGRICULTURES REÇUS PAR L'INSTITUT, 1913 (List of Services and Papers regularly received by the Institute, 1913, 16 pages, 16mo) . . . . .		0.50

#### (b) Publications of the Bureau of Statistics.

##### (1) Periodic publications.

1. L'ORGANISATION DES SERVICES DE STATISTIQUE AGRICOLE DANS LES DIFFERENTS PAYS. Vol. I (The Organization of the Agricultural Statistical Services in the Different Countries, Vol. I, 1910, 146 pages with tables in addition to the text, 16mo) . . . . .		4
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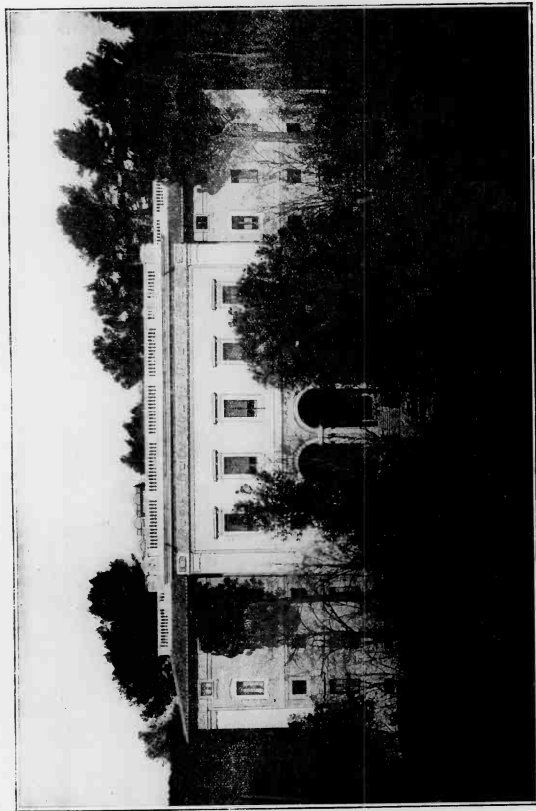
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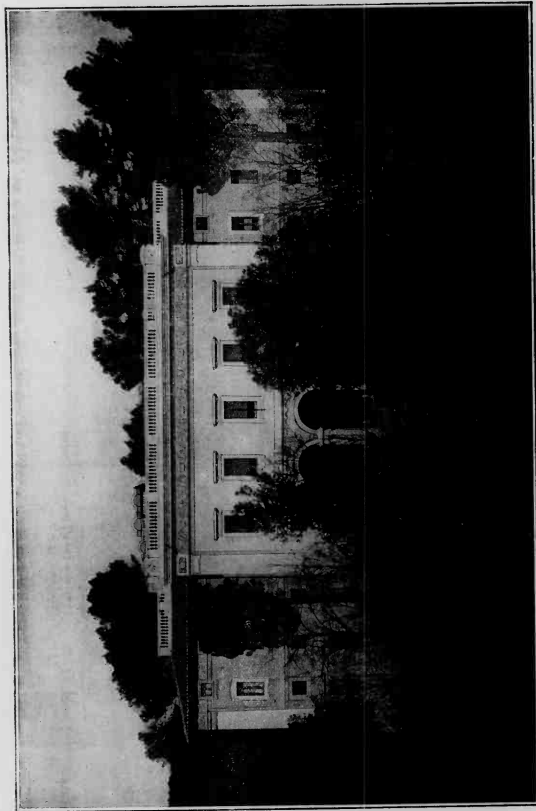
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

## The International Institute of Agriculture

ITS ORGANIZATION - ITS WORK - ITS RESULTS.



ROME  
PRINTING OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTE  
—  
1915



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## THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

### ITS ORGANIZATION - ITS WORK - ITS RESULTS.

#### § 1. — HOW IT WAS FOUNDED.

The existence of the International Institute of Agriculture is a fact really unique in the history of the world.

Almost all the countries of the world, without distinction of religion, race, language or political constitution, have spontaneously united for



H. M. VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

a work of education and peace, which they maintain and direct by means of permanent delegates appointed by each of them and deliberating in common like a real International Parliament. The object of the work is to defend and promote the agricultural interests of the entire world.

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The idea originated in the mind of Mr. David Lubin, of the United

States. He communicated it to the King of Italy, who made it his own and recommended it to the consideration of his Government in a letter to the Hon. Giovanni Giolitti, at that time Prime Minister. That historic document ran as follows:

Dear President,

*Mr. David Lubin, a citizen of the United States, has made a proposal to me, with all the ardor of sincere conviction, and it seems to me both wise and useful, and I therefore recommend it to the consideration of my Government.*

*Farmers, who generally form the most numerous class in a country and have everywhere a great influence on the destinies of nations, can not, if they remain isolated, make sufficient provision for the improvement of the various crops and their distribution in proportion to the needs of consumers, nor protect their own interests on the market, which, as far as the more important produce of the soil is concerned, is tending to become more and more one market for the whole world.*

*Therefore, considerable advantage might be derived from an International Institute, which, with no political object, would undertake to study the conditions of agriculture in the various countries of the world, periodically publishing reports on the amount and character of the crops, so as to facilitate production, render commerce less expensive and more rapid, and establish more suitable prices. This Institute, coming to an understanding with the various national offices already existing for the purpose, would also supply information on the conditions of agricultural labour in various localities, so as to serve as a safe and useful guide for emigrants; promote agreements for mutual defence against diseases of plants and animals, where individual action is insufficient, and, finally, would exercise an action favourable to the development of rural co-operation, agricultural insurance and credit.*

*The benefits attained by means of such an Institute, a bond of union between all farmers and consequently an important influence for peace, would certainly be manifold. Rome would be a suitable place for its inauguration, at which the representatives of the adhering States and the larger Associations concerned might assemble, and harmonise the authority of Governments with the free energies of the farmers.*

*I am convinced that the nobility of the aim will suffice to overcome the difficulties of the enterprise.*

*And in this faith I sign myself*

Your affectionate cousin,  
VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Rome, January 24th, 1905.

On receipt of this letter, the Government of H. M. the King of Italy, one of the members of which was H. E. Luigi Luzzatti, who had the

great merit of at once comprehending the value of Mr. Lubin's idea and constituting himself its advocate with the King, invited the States to an International Conference in Rome, with the object of realising it. All the great States and most of the others accepted the invitation with alacrity. The Conference met in Rome on May 28th, 1905, a few months after the despatch of the King's letter. Its labours occupied several sittings and the conclusions come to were embodied in the Treaty of June 7th, 1905.

In accordance with this treaty, a permanent International Institute of Agriculture is established in Rome, with its seat in that city (Art. 1). It is a State Institution in which each adhering power is represented by



MR. DAVID LUBIN.

delegates of its choice. It is administered by a General Assembly and by a Permanent Committee to carry out the decisions of the Assembly (Art. 2). Its objects are defined in article 9 of the Treaty. This article, which we reproduce below, is substantially a paraphrase of the ideas expressed in the letter of H. M. the King of Italy given above.

*The Institute, confining its operations within an international sphere, shall:*

(a) *Collect, study and publish as promptly as possible statistical, technical, or economic information concerning farming, vegetable and animal products, the commerce in agricultural products, and the prices prevailing in the various markets;*

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(c) *Indicate the wages paid for farm work ;*

(d) *Make known the new diseases of vegetables which may appear in any part of the world, showing the territories infected, the progress of the diseases, and, if possible, the remedies which are effective ;*

(e) *Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance, and credit in all their aspects ; collect and publish information which might be useful in the various countries for the organisation of works, connected with agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit ;*

(f) *Submit to the approval of the Governments, if there is occasion for it, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers and for improvement of their conditions after having utilized all the necessary sources of information, such as the wishes expressed by international or other agricultural congresses, or by congresses of sciences applied to agriculture, or agricultural academies, learned bodies, etc.*

*The Institute shall have no competence in any matter affecting the economic interests, the legislation or the administration of any particular State.*

## § 2. — THE ADHERING STATES.

The Treaty was at once signed by the representatives of forty Governments, all of which soon afterwards ratified it. Fifteen other States and Colonies have since given their adherence; so that we may say that now the whole civilised world is associated in the work.

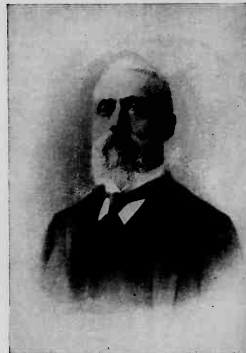
In fact, the following are the only independent States that have not as yet adhered to the Treaty. In Europe, the Kingdom of Albania (about 800,000 inh.) the Republic of Andorra (5,231 inh.) the Principality of Monaco (19,121 inh.) the Principality of Lichtenstein (9,900 inh.); in America, the Republics of Bolivia (2,265,000 inh.), Haïti (2,500,000 inh.), Honduras (554,000 inh.) Panama (340,000 inh.), Saint Domingo (700,000 inh.), Venezuela (2,750,000 inh.); in Africa, the Republic of Liberia (about 1,500,000 inh.); in Asia, the Sultanate of Oman (about 500,000 inh.), Afghanistan (about 6,000,000 inh.), the State of Bhutan (about 250,000 inh.) the Kingdom of Nepal (about 5,000,000 inh.) and the Kingdom of Siam (about 6,500,000 inh.). That is to say, of the total population of the globe, estimated at 1,730,000,000 inhabitants, not many more than 29,000,000 belong to independent States not yet adhering to the International Institute of Agriculture.

## § 3. — GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the Treaty of 1905, the Institute has its seat in Rome. It is installed in a magnificent edifice, in one of the most beautiful positions in Villa Umberto I, specially erected for it by the munificence of H. M. Victor Emmanuel III. The President, Vice-President and De-

legates have their offices in it, and there are also halls for the meetings and reception rooms, the various offices for the staff, the library, and, in the basement, a printing press where the publications of the Institute are printed. The building was inaugurated in May, 1908.

The management of the International Institute of Agriculture is entrusted to a General Assembly and a Permanent Committee. The General Assembly is the supreme authority. It establishes in its main lines the programme of the work to be done; it examines the proposals of the Governments and the requests to be made to them, votes the total credits



Count FAINA,  
Honorary President of the Institute.

necessary up to the date of its next session, passes the accounts and examines the report of the Permanent Committee.

This Assembly meets as a rule every two years at the seat of the International Institute of Agriculture. The session lasts a week or ten days. It is attended by Delegates appointed for the purpose by the Governments. A State may be represented by several Delegates, without therefore having a larger number of votes, for the number of votes a State has is in proportion to the amount of its annual contribution.

Up to the present, the General Assembly has met four times: first in November, 1908; then in December, 1909; a third time in May, 1911 and a fourth time in May, 1913. These four meetings were presided over by His

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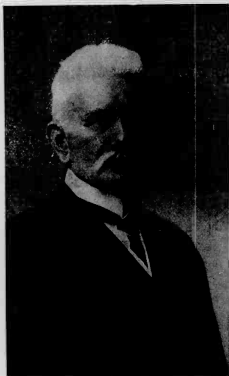
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Excellency the Hon. Signor Tittoni, the Hon. Signor Bodio, the Hon. Signor Raineri and the Hon. V. E. Orlando.

The executive authority is entrusted to the Permanent Committee. Under the direction and subject to the supervision of the General Assembly, the Committee carries out the decisions taken at the latter and prepares new proposals to be submitted to it.

Each State is represented on the Committee by only one Delegate, whose appointment is permanent and who habitually resides in Rome. A State may also be represented by the Delegate of another Government,



Marquis CAPPELLI,  
President of the Institute.

provided that the actual number of the members of the Committee is never less than fifteen.

The Permanent Committee meets at least once a month except in the holiday period, from July to September. Its proceedings (minutes, reports, etc.), as well as those of the General Assembly, already fill a long series of volumes.

§ 4. — THE PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONS.

The Permanent Committee elects from among its members for a period of three years a President and a Vice-President, who may be

re-elected. The President, and, in his absence, the Vice-President, represent the Institute with outsiders. The President has the chief supervision of all the business and directs the carrying out of the decisions of the Permanent Committee.

The Delegate of Italy, Count Eugenio Faina, Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, was the first President of the Permanent Committee and of the International Institute of Agriculture. When he resigned in March, 1910, the Committee conferred on him the title of Honorary President. The Marquis Raffaele Cappelli, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies,



M. LOUIS-DOP,  
Vice-President of the Institute.

the new delegate for Italy, immediately succeeded him as President of the Institute. In March, 1913, he was confirmed in office for another period of three years, by the unanimous vote of the Permanent Committee.

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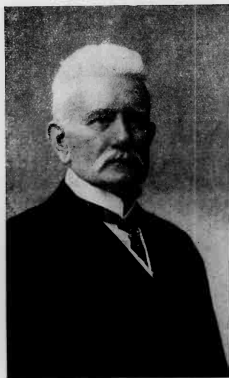
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The Permanent Commissions are four in number, that is to say they correspond with the four large divisions of the International Institute of

Excellency the Hon. Signor Tittoni, the Hon. Signor Bodio, the Hon. Signor Rainieri and the Hon. V. E. Orlando.

The executive authority is entrusted to the Permanent Committee. Under the direction and subject to the supervision of the General Assembly, the Committee carries out the decisions taken at the latter and prepares new proposals to be submitted to it.

Each State is represented on the Committee by only one Delegate, whose appointment is permanent and who habitually resides in Rome. A State may also be represented by the Delegate of another Government,



Marquis CAPPELLI,  
President of the Institute.

provided that the actual number of the members of the Committee is never less than fifteen.

The Permanent Committee meets at least once a month except in the holiday period, from July to September. Its proceedings (minutes, reports, etc.), as well as those of the General Assembly, already fill a long series of volumes.

#### § 4. — THE PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONS.

The Permanent Committee elects from among its members for a period of three years a President and a Vice-President, who may be

re-elected. The President, and, in his absence, the Vice-President, represent the Institute with outsiders. The President has the chief supervision of all the business and directs the carrying out of the decisions of the Permanent Committee.

The Delegate of Italy, Count Ingenio Faina, Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, was the first President of the Permanent Committee and of the International Institute of Agriculture. When he resigned in March, 1910, the Committee conferred on him the title of Honorary President. The Marquis Raffaele Cappelli, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies,



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At present, the Presidents of these Commissions are, M. E. Miklós de Miklósvár, Member of the Hungarian House of Magnates and formerly Secretary of State for Agriculture in Hungary; Dr. T. Müller, Privy Councillor and Delegate for Germany; H. E. G. Zabiello, Consul General for



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The President and Vice-President of the Institute with the Presidents of the Permanent Commissions form a *Special Committee* to deal with all matters of general administration not expressly reserved to one or other of the Commissions, business connected with the staff (appointments, dismissals, disciplinary measures, etc.) and any other business the Permanent Committee may delegate to it.

In regard to the special Commissions appointed when required for the study of special problems, we shall mention that for the preparation of

the Rules of the Institute, that for the examination of a proposal for the institution of an international service in connection with pure foods, that for the study of the legal position of the International Institute, etc.

#### § 5.— DELEGATES.

The adhering Governments, as we have said, are represented at the Institute by special delegates, resident in Rome, each State being represented by one delegate.



Dr. T. MUELLER,  
President of the Second Commission.

The work of the Delegates is at once collective and individual : it is collective, in so far as they belong to the Permanent Committee and the Commissions, in which decisions are taken in accordance with the majority of votes. In the Permanent Committee the number of votes is graduated, according to the groups to which the States belong. To the first group belong those paying annually in the proportion of 16 fixed units, and each of these States has 5 votes ; to the second, the States the contribution of which is equal to 8 units, each of which have 4 votes ; to the third, the States contributing in the proportion of 4 units, with 3 votes ; to the fourth, the States contributing in the proportion of

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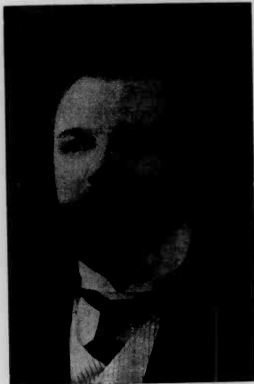


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The discussions of the Committee and of the Commissions are preceded by reports of delegates selected for the purpose, which often makes discussion easier. Let us mention, amongst others, the reports of Dr. Mueller and H. E. G. Zabiello on the Agricultural and Commercial Statistical Services,



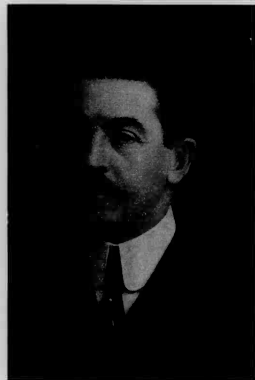
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Besides this, each delegate has a purely personal duty to perform, as intermediary between the State he represents and the Institute. He has to make known the objects and work of the Institute in his own country, to carry on propaganda in favour of the principles the application of which is desired, and make the publications of the Institute known. In this con-

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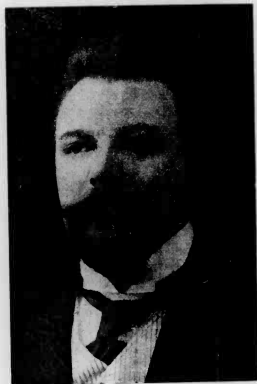


Señor SANTIAGO ALDUNATE,  
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publications in the languages of the different nations. To this were due the efforts successfully made by the delegates of the English speaking countries, of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Argentina, Chile and Spain, to obtain from their Governments, or the farmers of their countries, subventions or contributions of sufficient amount to permit of the publication of the two large Bulletins not only in French (the only edition exclusively at the charge of the institution), but also in English, German, Italian and Spanish. The Delegate of Hungary has also induced the Agricultural Department at Budapest to publish in Hungarian and circulate at its expense copious extracts from the publications of the Institute.

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§ 6. — THE MANAGEMENT, THE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR, THE BUREAUX.

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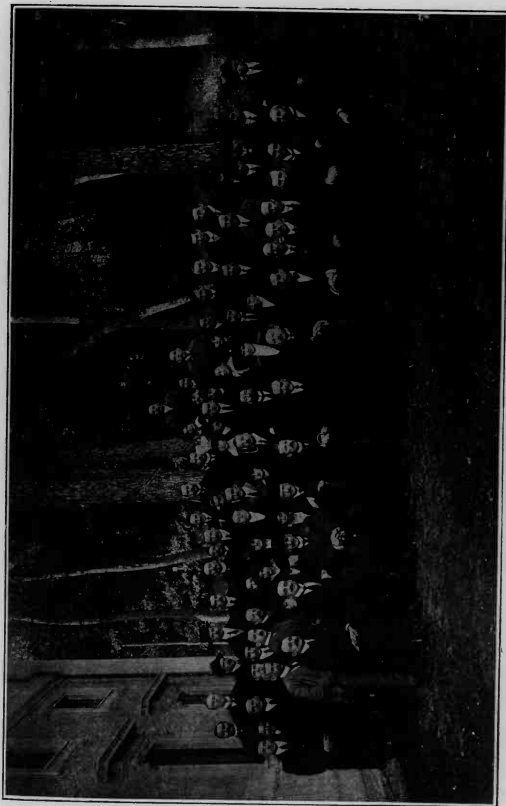
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GROUP OF DELEGATES AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1909.

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The first General Secretary was Commendatore Ernesto Koch, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Italy. On June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1910, Commendatore Pasquale Jannaccone, Professor of Economics at the University of Padua, succeeded him. Then, on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1912, as Prof. Jannaccone had resumed his duties at the University, Comm. Dr. Giovanni Lorenzoni, Professor of Economics in the former School of Law at the University of



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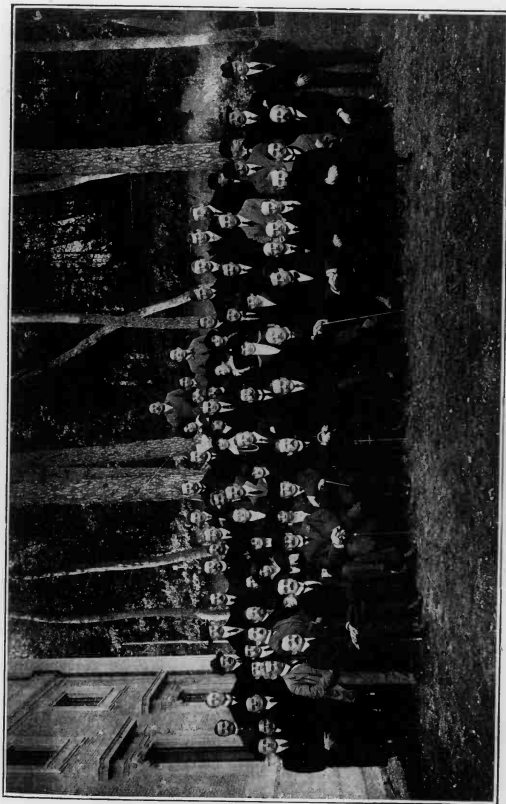
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The Staff of the Institute is International. Not counting the messengers and printers, there were at the end of June, 1914 about a hundred employees, distributed according to nationality as follows: 56 Italians, 10 British subjects, 8 French subjects, 8 Germans, 5 Spaniards, 4 Austrians, 4 Swiss, 3 Hungarians, 2 Luxemburgers, 2 Russians and 1 Portuguese. There is also a varying number of translators employed for piece work.

The revenue of the Institute consists of (a) an amount of 300,000 frs. a year, graciously conceded by H. M. the King of Italy; (b) the contributions of the adherent States; (c) the interest on the reserve fund; (d) the proceeds from the sale of its publications.

Up to 1913, the unit of the annual contribution of the adhering States was 1,500 frs. Since 1914, it has been raised to the maximum contemplated in the treaty, or 2,500 frs. The revenue from this source for 1914 was estimated at 845,000 frs.

As we said above, the States of the first group pay in the proportion of 16 such units a year, and the others respectively 8, 4, 2 and 1. At present there are 16 States in the first group, 3 in the second, 3 in the third, 15 in the fourth and 18 in the fifth.

It was estimated that the revenue for 1914 would be 1,172,835 frs. and the expenditure 921,500 frs. The reserve fund that had accumulated up to the end of 1913 was about 500,000 frs.

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The *General Secretary's Office* is under the immediate direction of the General Secretary. It is through it that the Institute is, strictly speaking, managed. It includes: the cashier's and bookkeeping office, the archives, the paymaster's office, the staff office, correspondence, publishing office and warehouse, the post and telegraph offices, the printing press and the office for the relations of the Institute with the periodical press etc.

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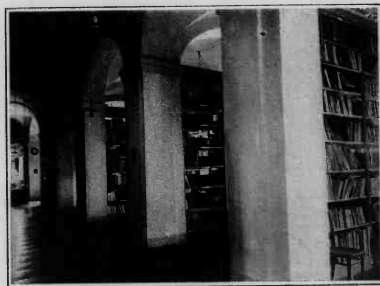
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ONE OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE LIBRARY, PERIODICAL LITERATURE ROOM.

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#### § 8. — BUREAU OF GENERAL STATISTICS.

One of the principal objects of the International Institute of Agriculture, the object first in the mind of the originator of the institution, is

to provide the farmers with certain and reliable data to enable them to judge of the real state of the markets, and the supply of and demand for agricultural produce.

It is well known that in this field few or no reliable statistics are to be had, and the advantages the intermediaries derive from this state of things are also well known. The most powerful among them have organised information services for their own profit, and naturally keep the results to themselves. With their knowledge of the market and by means of clever manoeuvring and adroit speculation, they have attempted to influence it in their own favour; and have been able to profit by the ignorance and isolation of the farmers.



STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Hence the enormous advantages farmers might obtain from a service supplying speedy and accurate information on the state of the crops, the estimated and the actual harvests, wholesale and retail prices and their fluctuations, on stocks, freights etc. It is clear it is not for the Institute to start such services. But what it can do is to induce the adhering States to undertake their foundation or their improvement where they already exist, organising them on uniform bases so as to render possible a comparison of the information in the different localities and the different seasons. Such action this institution is exerting by means of its Permanent Committee and General Assembly.

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A. BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Every month the Statistical Bureau publishes in its *Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics* the information supplied, often even telegraphically, by the Governments. This information relates to the agricultural production of the entire world, the area sown, the state of the crops, the forecasts and the harvests actually yielded, the import and export trade in the principal agricultural products, their price and the amount of visible stocks.



THE CALCULATING MACHINES.

The statistics of production for each country and for all the countries in regard to which information has been attained are shown in their total figures and then as percentages for the last year's results. Thus, for example, the number 102 indicates that the area sown in the year in course, or else the anticipated harvest, or the actual harvest, are 2% higher than in the preceding year: the number 98 signifies that they are 2% lower. When possible, the whole state of the crops in various countries at a given moment is indicated by a single figure, an index.

These data are communicated telegraphically to the Governments of the adhering States, on their request, as well as to the large information agencies, and communicated to and reproduced by the press of the whole world.

The first of these Bulletins appeared in January, 1910, in eight pages. Since then the publication has been continued without interruption, with a constant increase in the number of pages. Now a number contains on an average about forty pages. In addition, wherever necessary, special supplements are issued. The Bulletin appears in five editions at once, French, English, German, Italian and Spanish.

B. THE INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In its *Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics*, the Bureau publishes the official statistical information in regard to the important crops and the livestock in the 55 States adhering to it, that is to say in almost the whole world.



BALUSTRADE.

This information is reproduced from official publications, or, if unpublished, is forwarded directly by the Governments to the Institute.

The most important figures in the first Yearbook, published in 1912, relate to: (1) the *area and population* of the adhering States according to the most recent statistics; (2) the *division of the area* into productive and unproductive areas, showing the distribution of the productive area among the main categories of cultivation; (3) the *area, production and yield per hectare* of the principal crops during the year in course and the preceding period of ten years; the products considered are cereals, potatoes, beet-root, sugar cane, grapes and wine, olives and olive oil, coffee, hops, tobacco, cotton, flax, mulberry leaves and cocoons; in the case of the most important crops, not only are the actual figures given, but also the percentage on the figures for 1901; (4) the *number of head of cattle* of the various

as rapidly as possible, either in the *Monthly Bulletin*, the *Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics* or in *Special Monographs*.

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Every month the Statistical Bureau publishes in its *Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics* the information supplied, often even telegraphically, by the Governments. This information relates to the agricultural production of the entire world, the area sown, the state of the crops, the forecasts and the harvests actually yielded, the import and export trade in the principal agricultural products, their price and the amount of visible stocks.



THE CALCULATING MACHINES.

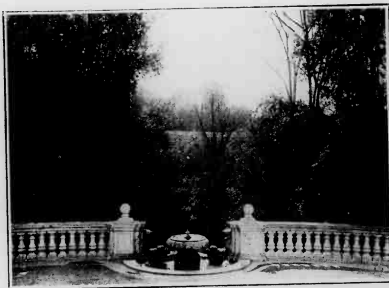
The statistics of production for each country and for all the countries in regard to which information has been attained are shown in their total figures and then as percentages for the last year's results. Thus, for example, the number 102 indicates that the area sown in the year in course, or else the anticipated harvest, or the actual harvest, are 2% higher than in the preceding year: the number 98 signifies that they are 2% lower. When possible, the whole state of the crops in various countries at a given moment is indicated by a single figure, an index.

These data are communicated telegraphically to the Governments of the adhering States, on their request, as well as to the large information agencies, and communicated to and reproduced by the press of the whole world.

The first of these Bulletins appeared in January, 1910, in eight pages. Since then the publication has been continued without interruption, with a constant increase in the number of pages. Now a number contains on an average about forty pages. In addition, wherever necessary, special supplements are issued. The Bulletin appears in five editions at once, French, English, German, Italian and Spanish.

#### B. THE INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In its *Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics*, the Bureau publishes the official statistical information in regard to the important crops and the livestock in the 55 States adhering to it, that is to say in almost the whole world



BALUSTRADE.

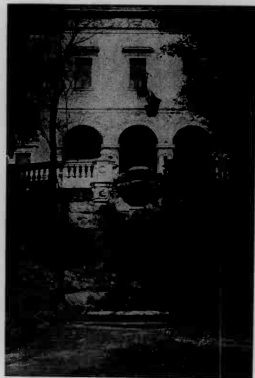
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The most important figures in the first Yearbook, published in 1912, relate to: (1) the area and population of the adhering States according to the most recent statistics; (2) the division of the area into productive and unproductive areas, showing the distribution of the productive area among the main categories of cultivation; (3) the area, production and yield per hectare of the principal crops during the year in course and the preceding period of ten years; the products considered are cereals, potatoes, beet-root, sugar cane, grapes and wine, olives and olive oil, coffee, hops, tobacco, cotton, flax, mulberry leaves and cocoons; in the case of the most important crops, not only are the actual figures given, but also the percentage on the figures for 1901; (4) the number of head of cattle of the various



species: horned cattle, horses, asses, sheep and goats in the various countries, according to the most recent statistics, also compared with previous returns.

The figures, as far as possible, are given for the year immediately preceding the publication of the Yearbook, in the case in question the year 1910; when possible, figures are given also for the whole preceding period of ten years. The returns are completed by averages for five or for ten years. In the notes at the end of each chapter, detailed mention is made of the



THE FAÇADE SEEN FROM BELOW.

various sources from which the figures are obtained. It is therefore a bibliographical document of the highest importance.

For the years 1911 and 1912 the Yearbook will be twice as voluminous as the first number, for it will contain, in addition to the information of which we have just given a list, also figures relating to the export and import trade, and to re-exportation, the consumption of agricultural produce, statistics of visible stocks and of the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce. It is hoped it may be published in August, 1914.

The Yearbook is published in French only, but it contains very detailed tables in five languages, rendering the information it contains accessible even to those not perfectly acquainted with French.

#### C. THE SPECIAL MONOGRAPHS

Not less important are the *Monographs* published by the Bureau. The principal ones published up to the present are:

(1) *L'organisation des services de statistique agricole dans les divers pays* (Organisation of the Agricultural Statistical Services in the Different Countries). This work is in two volumes, with 592 pages in all, with tables in addition to the text, containing a description of the systems of agricul-



DETAIL OF THE FAÇADE.

tural statistics adopted in the different countries. Published in 1910 and 1913.

(2) *Répartition agricole des territoires des divers pays* (Areas under Crops in the different Countries), a volume of 310 pages, showing in the case of each country the distribution of the area according to the most recent agricultural census reports or the last annual statistical returns. The figures of the original distribution are then grouped together in order that they may be as far as possible adapted to a uniform table and to recapitulatory tables. Published in 1914.

(3) *Recueil des coefficients pour la conversion des poids, mesures et monnaies, au système métrique décimal* (Co-efficients for the Conversion of Weights, Measures and Money Values into the Decimal Metric System).

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The Head of the General Statistical Bureau up to March 31<sup>st</sup>., 1910 was Dr. C. C. Clark, of the United States of America. From that date and up to the end of January, 1914, the Bureau was under the charge of Prof. Umberto Ricci of the University of Macerata. On the first of February of this year it was placed under the charge of Dr. André Widung, formerly head of the Statistical Services of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

#### § 9. — THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND PLANT DISEASES.

While it is desired by means of the Statistical Bureau to provide farmers with the most important figures relating to production and the markets, the services of the Bureau of Agricultural Information and Plant Diseases are intended to keep them informed in regard to all the technical progress made in the various branches of agriculture, agricultural industry and livestock improvement, the plant diseases that make their appearance and the remedies discovered and employed to arrest their propagation. This department will acquire quite special importance if the final vote of the International Phytopathological Conference assembled at Rome on February 24<sup>th</sup>., is ratified by the Governments adhering to the Conference.

This Bureau publishes a monthly bulletin in five languages and, when necessary, monographs on current questions.

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THE STAIRCASE.

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One of the most effective arms the farmers can employ in their struggle to obtain economic well being is that furnished by co-operation and association. And in fact study and propaganda for the formation of co-operation, credit, insurance and thrift institutions is included in the Treaty of June 7th., 1905, among the chief duties of the Institute.

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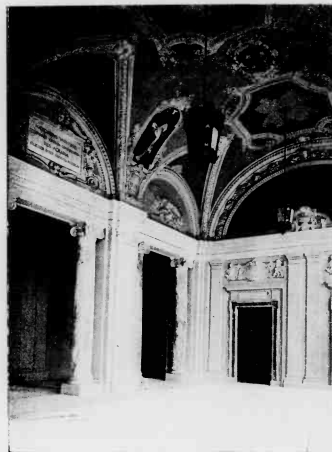
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farmers and men of science to Europe, two representatives for each State of the Union, to study on the spot the co-operative credit institutions made known in this pamphlet.

The Commission began work in Rome, in May, 1913, when the Fourth General Assembly of the Institute was in session. From Rome, after having visited Italy, it made a tour through the other States of Europe, ending up with Ireland in August. The first of the three volumes in which its work is to be published has just appeared. A little study upon Co-operation in Italy, prepared in our Institute for the Commission, is reproduced in full in this volume.



VISITORS' WAITING ROOM.

#### C. COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PRESS.

Each of the Bureaux we have mentioned sends short communications to the Press, giving a concise account of the contents of the various bulletins or communicating the principal statistical data which may be of special interest for the public. The Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence makes the most elaborate and important communications. In fact, every month it issues in five languages, a leaflet of 4 or 6 pages, 4to., in which the principal articles of its Bulletins are summarised in the most agreeable and easiest form possible. These leaflets are distributed free to the Press of the entire world, above all to the agricultural press, in which these summaries are widely reproduced, either in the original languages or translated. In this way, even the poorest farmers of the most distant countries may obtain a summary acquaintance with the ideas and principal facts published in the Bulletin.

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#### § 11. — SCIENTIFIC RECORDS.

By means of its publications the Institute supplies the farmers and the public, with the great mass of information and facts it has collected and studied. For the preparation of these publications and in order to place itself in a position to reply as fully and as rapidly as possible to the special questions addressed to it by the adhering Governments, the Institute has organised a scientific system of recording for the documents on general or special problems with which it has to deal. For general matters, the record is kept in the library, and for special matters in the various Bureaux concerned. For the classification of these documents the decimal system has been chosen.

#### § 12. — PRACTICAL ACTION EXERTED BY THE INSTITUTE ON THE ADHERING STATES.

Under letter *f* of article 9 of the Treaty, the Institute is entrusted with the duty of *submitting to the approval of the Governments measures for the protection of the common interests of the farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions.*

The Institute has done this on a large scale; it is the principal and highest reason for its existence. We shall briefly set forth the results up to the present attained in the various fields in which it works.

##### A. IN THE DOMAIN OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

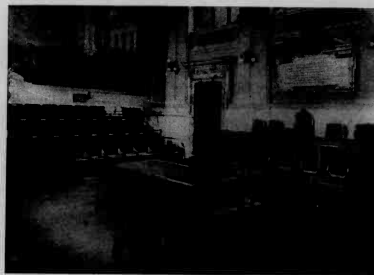
The statistical service of the Institute is based on official information supplied by the adherent States. So it will be the more reliable in proportion to the reliability of the statistics the Governments furnish. From its start the Institute has made every effort to induce the Governments constantly to improve their services and organize them on uniform bases. And its first publication was precisely an account of the systems of agricultural statistics in use in the various countries.

In deference to the desires of the Institute, several States have re-organized or are reorganizing their services entirely or in part. Let us mention among these, Italy, Brazil, Chile, Costa-Rica, Mexico, Spain, Algeria and Egypt. Russia has instituted a special commission to improve its whole system of agricultural statistics; Germany and Austria have altered the date of their crop reporting to the fifteenth of each month. This has also been attempted in most of the German States. For the moment, the change has only been introduced in Prussia; in fact, there an approximate estimate is made before the harvest.

And thus, gradually, profound alterations have been made in the service of nearly all the States, in homage to a great universal interest, of which the Institute is the interpreter. It is with the object of facilitating the movement that the Institute has published the volume mentioned above on the « *Bases théoriques de la statistique agricole internationale* » (*The Theoretical Bases of International Agricultural Statistics*).

##### B. IN THE DOMAIN OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUE AND PLANT DISEASE.

1. One of the most effectual of the new methods of cultivating arid soil is that to which the name of the Campbell system has been given, called also Dry Farming. It seemed to the Institute if it had a duty to undertake it was that of promoting acquaintance with this method and favouring its



HALL FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

application, collecting and then communicating to the farmers the results of the experiments made in this connection. So, after hearing a report on the subject read by M. de Miklós, Delegate of Hungary, who adduced many authorities for his statements, the General Assembly of 1911 requested the adherent States to try the method on suitable land and communicate the results to the Institute. The request was very favourably considered in Hungary, where no less than 15,000 hectares were set aside for the purpose, and also in Russia, Italy, Spain, Greece, Algeria, and Tunis.

2. A very important question which could only be definitely settled by means of international intervention is that of the protection to be accorded to *birds useful to agriculture*.

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Up to March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1910, this Bureau was under the Management of M. F. Braffort, of the Belgian Agricultural Department. He was succeeded by Prof. Giovanni Lorenzoni, already mentioned, who has retained charge of it, even since his appointment as General Secretary in January, 1912.

#### § II. — SCIENTIFIC RECORDS.

By means of its publications the Institute supplies the farmers and the public, with the great mass of information and facts it has collected and studied. For the preparation of these publications and in order to place itself in a position to reply as fully and as rapidly as possible to the special questions addressed to it by the adhering Governments, the Institute has organised a scientific system of recording for the documents on general or special problems with which it has to deal. For general matters, the record is kept in the library, and for special matters in the various Bureaux concerned. For the classification of these documents the decimal system has been chosen.

#### § 12. — PRACTICAL ACTION EXERTED BY THE INSTITUTE ON THE ADHERING STATES.

Under letter *f* of article 9 of the Treaty, the Institute is entrusted with the duty of submitting to 'the approval of the Governments measures for the protection of the common interests of the farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions.'

The Institute has done this on a large scale; it is the principal and highest reason for its existence. We shall briefly set forth the results up to the present attained in the various fields in which it works.

##### A. IN THE DOMAIN OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The statistical service of the Institute is based on official information supplied by the adherent States. So it will be the more reliable in proportion to the reliability of the statistics the Governments furnish. From its start the Institute has made every effort to induce the Governments constantly to improve their services and organize them on uniform bases. And its first publication was precisely an account of the systems of agricultural statistics in use in the various countries.

In deference to the desires of the Institute, several States have reorganized or are reorganizing their services entirely or in part. Let us mention among these, Italy, Brazil, Chile, Costa-Rica, Mexico, Spain, Algeria and Egypt. Russia has instituted a special commission to improve its whole system of agricultural statistics; Germany and Austria have altered the date of their crop reporting to the fifteenth of each month. This has also been attempted in most of the German States. For the moment, the change has only been introduced in Prussia; in fact, there an approximate estimate is made before the harvest.

And thus, gradually, profound alterations have been made in the service of nearly all the States, in homage to a great universal interest, of which the Institute is the interpreter. It is with the object of facilitating the movement that the Institute has published the volume mentioned above on the « Bases théoriques de la statistique agricole internationale » (*The Theoretical Bases of International Agricultural Statistics*).

##### B. IN THE DOMAIN OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUE AND PLANT DISEASE.

1. One of the most effectual of the new methods of cultivating arid soil is that to which the name of the Campbell system has been given, called also Dry Farming. It seemed to the Institute if it had a duty to undertake it was that of promoting acquaintance with this method and favouring its



HALL FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

application, collecting and then communicating to the farmers the results of the experiments made in this connection. So, after hearing a report on the subject read by M. de Miklós, Delegate of Hungary, who adduced many authorities for his statements, the General Assembly of 1911 requested the adherent States to try the method on suitable land and communicate the results to the Institute. The request was very favourably considered in Hungary, where no less than 15,000 hectares were set aside for the purpose, and also in Russia, Italy, Spain, Greece, Algeria, and Tunis.

2. A very important question which could only be definitely settled by means of international intervention is that of the protection to be accorded to *birds useful to agriculture*.

The General Assembly of 1909 asked the adhering States to publish what legislative, administrative or other measures they had already

adopted for the purpose in order that example might be taken from them. It then invited the States that had not as yet adhered to the Paris convention of 1902 to do so as soon as possible.

Almost all the countries invited furnished important information in regard to their laws. States which had not yet adhered to the 1902 Convention, such as Russia, Holland and Canada, manifested their intention to do so, and Canada even entered into a special agreement with the United States on the matter. The General Assemblies of 1911 and 1913 again dealt with the subject, informing themselves as to what the States had already done and exhorting them to continue their action.

3. It would be a great advantage for the agriculture of the whole world if there were a better understanding than at present exists in the department of *agricultural meteorology*. The matter was first brought before the General Assembly of 1911, which then adopted the conclusions of a report by M. Louis-Dop, Delegate of France. These conclusions were for an official invitation to the International Meteorological Committee to prepare a programme for an international service of agricultural meteorology. This proposal was well received by the adherent States. The French Government at once began to study the question and, in addition, set apart a considerable sum for the organisation of its own meteorological service.

The International Meteorological Committee then met in Rome at the International Institute of Agriculture in April, 1913. It examined the proposals of the General Assembly and appointed a Permanent Commission of 7 members, which might be added to by nominations the States adhering to the 1905 Treaty might make. This Commission was to occupy itself with the problem in question. The General Meeting held in May in the same year took note of the decisions of the Committee and formulated a series of questions to be submitted to the future International Meteorological Commission.

C. THE INTERNATIONAL PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE,  
HELD AT ROME, FEBRUARY 1<sup>st</sup>—MARCH 1<sup>st</sup>, 1914.

One of the principal subjects with which the Institute has had to concern itself is that of *plant diseases*, to which a large part of the attention of one of the bureaux is given. But it was soon evident that it must leave the field of pure enquiry and enter that of practical action. The General Assembly of 1913 therefore passed a resolution to request the French Government, which had already, under other circumstances, shown its interest in the question, to promote an International Phytopathological Conference to be assembled at the earliest possible date.

The French Government accepted the invitation, and in agreement with the Italian Government and the International Institute of Agriculture, arranged with the various States for the convocation of an International Phytopathological Conference at the palace of the Institute in Rome.

The following 30 States and Colonies adhered to the Conference and appointed altogether 58 delegates: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Chile, China, Costa-Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the Ottoman Empire, Spain, France, Algeria, Morocco, the Regency of Tunis, Great Britain (Ireland), Canada, British India, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Principality of Monaco, Holland, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.



RECEPTION ROOM.

Other States, while not represented at the Conference, reserved the right of adhering to the International Convention which would be the probable outcome of it.

The Conference was solemnly inaugurated on February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1914, in the presence of H. M. the King of Italy. The session lasted to the 4<sup>th</sup> of March. Two Commissions were formed of members of the Conference, the first for the study of diplomatic, economic and administrative matters, the second for that of technical matters. The Commissions and Sub-Commissions held several sittings and there were four plenary meetings, in the last of which, on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1914, a final vote was approved which requires to be ratified by the plenipotentiaries appointed for the purpose in order to become an International Convention.

According to the text of the final vote, the contracting States engage, in the first place, generally, to take all the legislative and administrative

adopted for the purpose in order that example might be taken from them. It then invited the States that had not as yet adhered to the Paris convention of 1902 to do so as soon as possible.

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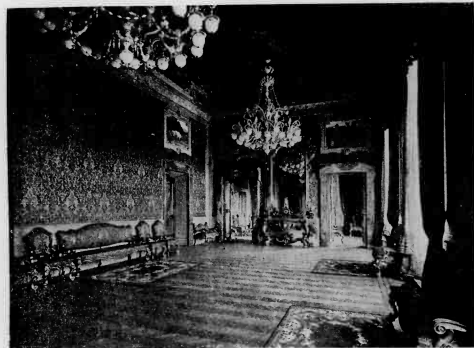
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According to the text of the final vote, the contracting States engage, in the first place, generally, to take all the legislative and administrative

measures they judge advisable to prevent or combat the propagation of all plant diseases, but especially to organise an efficacious service of supervision over the gardens, nursery gardens, conservatories and other establishments supplying live plants to the trade. From the effects of this Convention are excluded vines, grain and seeds, tubercles, bulbs as well as edible rhizomes and roots and also fruit and vegetables, farm root crops and other produce.

The measures the States engage to take, are especially (a) the foundation of one or more Institutes of Scientific Study and Research; b) organisation of an efficient service of supervision over cultivation, packing and despatch; c) the establishment of certificates of health.

In accordance with this last clause, importation of plants, to which the Convention of Rome applies will only be allowed into the contracting States on production of a certificate of immunity from plant disease, delivered by the competent officer. The only exemption will be for living plants imported for study in scientific institutes duly authorized by the Governments.

The certificates must conform to the model proposed by the Convention. In the first part of the certificate, the exporter must make declaration that the plants all come from his establishment or other establishments subject to phytopathological inspection. The second part must contain a statement from the administrative authority of the place of exportation that the plants were grown on land not cultivated as vineyard and were not infected with phylloxera. The third part must consist of a declaration of the phytopathological service that the consignment in question has been found on inspection to have satisfied the requirements, both as regards the health of the original plants and that of the products transported, and that it contains none of the plant foes enumerated in a special list.

The Government importing shall have power to make up this list as it judges best. However, it must be as short as possible and limited to diseases of epidemic character, of very pernicious nature and easily propagated.

The Contracting States shall recognise the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome as their official centre for all purposes connected with the Convention. To that Institute they shall forward all information of administrative, scientific and practical nature relating to plant disease, and the Institute, in its turn, by means of one of its Bulletins, will communicate it to all the Governments, together with every thing that may be of use to them in the struggle entered upon.

The Convention is most careful to put no obstacle in the way of trade and as far as possible to harmonize the requirements of health with those of the exchanges. A special article also lays down the principle that non-adhering States shall not have more favourable treatment than those which have adhered to the *Convention*.

D. IN THE DOMAIN OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION AND INSURANCE.

1. One of the principal duties the Treaty of 1905 proposed for the Institute is the promotion of *co-operative organisation*: and it discharges this duty above all by means of the publications of the Bureau it has specially founded for the purpose.

But there is great difficulty in ascertaining the real state of co-operative organisation and in bringing the co-operative societies of different countries into relations of business or of common interest, because some countries



SMALL RECEPTION ROOM.

have no statistics of the co-operative movement based on uniform principles and certain others have only insufficient statistics. It is only when one has reliable statistics adapted for comparison that one can form a real idea of the state of things and estimate the power and importance of the various institutions.

The General Assembly of 1911 dealt with the problem. It asked the Governments adhering to remember, when organizing a system of *statistics of co-operation*, certain desires expressed by the Institute as a minimum to be realised, for in this way only could there be obtained a complete statement showing the co-operative movement in the whole world on uniform principles for all countries, and really facilitating comparison.

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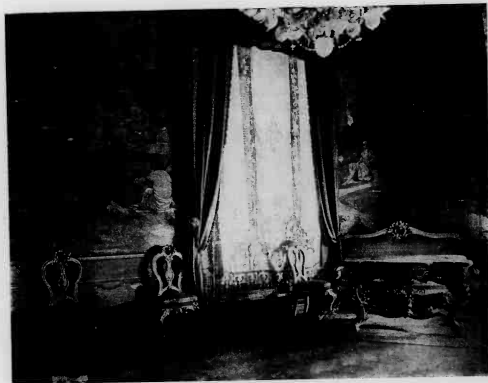
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Austria, Hungary, France and Italy have given favourable replies to this invitation, and other countries have given due assurance that they will gladly examine the question as soon as an occasion presents itself.

2. *Hail* is one of the scourges by which the agriculture of certain countries suffers most. Among the means thought of to remedy the evil, insurance remains still the best. Unhappily hail knows no frontiers and it often happens that a single storm affects many States at once. The risks, therefore, should be distributed over a larger area by means of societies working in several countries or the mutual reinsurance of societies of several countries. But an objection to such extended insurance is the want of uniformity or the inadequacy of the methods of the returns showing the frequency of the hail storms, their violence and the damage caused.

An international agreement, introducing a system of exact, immediate returns, permitting of the comparison of the results obtained, might be very useful. Thus again basing its action on the study already mentioned, made by the Bureau of Social and Economic Intelligence, in conformity with the order of the Permanent Committee, the General Assembly expressed its desire that the adhering States which had no statistical service for hail and the losses caused by it, should organize one in accordance with certain uniform principles indicated by the Assembly. However, the latter has instructed the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence to keep itself informed of the progress accomplished in this direction in every country and to publish it in its Bulletin.

#### E. OTHER SUBJECTS NOW BEING STUDIED.

Besides the subjects above mentioned, others are being studied. Let us mention, among those of greatest importance, land reform and the formation and maintenance of *homesteads*; ocean freights for agricultural produce; the adulteration of food; adulteration of seeds; farm book-keeping; the fight against locusts, and others.

In the foregoing pages we have endeavoured briefly to describe the origin, organisation and work of the International Institute of Agriculture and the principal results attained by it in less than four years. For further details the proceedings of the General Assemblies or of the Permanent Committee may be consulted, or, again, the more concise Reports in which, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the President is accustomed to report on the work done by the Institute in the interval since the last session.

We hope the reader will be convinced from our statement that the International Institute of Agriculture, its administrative bodies and its employees, have endeavoured to do their utmost that the magnificent idea expressed by H. M. Victor Emmanuel III might, at least in its main details, be worthily carried into execution



THE DOME OF S. PETER'S,  
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# DELEGATES TO THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE,

FROM 1908 TO FEBRUARY 28th, 1915.

States adhering	Names of Delegates
1 GERMANY . . . . .	Dr. T. Müller, Privy Councillor (1908-1915).
2 ARGENTINA . . . . .	H. E. R. Saenz Peña, Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina (1908). J. Llanos (1908-1909). P. Llambi Campbell, 1st. Secretary of the Legation (1910-1911). H. E. R. Portela, Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina (1911-1912). Dr. Octavio Piñero Sorondo (1912-1915). Chev. V. de Pozzi, Government Councillor (1908-1915).
3 AUSTRIA . . . . .	E. de Miklós de Miklósvár, Secretary of State for Agriculture, Member of the Chamber of Magnates (1908-1915).
4 HUNGARY . . . . .	O. Bolle (1908-1915).
5 BELGIUM . . . . .	H. B. Albert Fialho, Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil (1908-1910). Antonino Fialho, Ex-Deputy; Ex-President of the National Agricultural Society (1911-1915).
6 BRAZIL . . . . .	C. Séraphimoff, Governor of the Agricultural Bank (1908). Christo Kaltcheff, Director of Agriculture (1908). Prof. G. Cuboni (Delegate of Ethiopia) (1909-1910). D. Rizooff, Minister Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria (1910-1915).
7 BULGARIA . . . . .	L. S. Rodriguez, Consul General (1908-1909). S. Aldunate, Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile (1910-1911). Diego Dublé-Urrutia, Chargé d'affaires of Chile (1911-1912). S. Aldunate (1912-1915).
8 CHILE . . . . .	Tching-Sung-Tchai, Secretary Interpreter of the Legation (1908). Sze-Tchao-Tsang, 1st. Secretary of the Legation (1909). Tchao-Hi-Tchiu, Secretary of the Legation (1910-1911). H. E. Ou-Tsong-Lien, Minister Plenipotentiary of China (1911-1912). Tchao-Hi-Tchiu (1912). Siu-Kiu (1912-1914).
9 CHINA . . . . .	Onetzking, Secretary of the Legation (1914-1915). R. Montenegro, Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica (1908-1915).
10 COSTA RICA . . . . .	Dr. C. de Pedrosa, Chargé d'affaires (1908).
11 COLOMBIA . . . . .	C. M. de Cespedes y Quesada, Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba (1909-1913).
12 CUBA . . . . .	A. Martín Rivero, Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba (1914-1915).
13 DENMARK . . . . .	H. H. Konow, Secretary of the Legation (1908-1911). A. de Oldenburg, Chargé d'affaires (1912-1915).

States adhering	Names of Delegates
14 OTTOMAN EMPIRE . . . . .	Dr. Mehmed Djénil Bey (1910-1915)
15 EGYPT . . . . .	H. E. Boghos Pasha Nubar (1908). B. Chimirri, Delegate of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland (1909-1915).
16 ECUADOR . . . . .	A. Norero, Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecua- dor (1908-1912). S. Aldunate, Delegate of Chile (1913).
17 SPAIN . . . . .	Augusto Echeverria, Agricultural Engineer (1908- 1911). Enrique R. de Celis, Agricultural Engineer (1911- 1915).
18 UNITED STATES . . . . .	David Lubin (1908-1915).
19 ETHIOPIA . . . . .	Prof. Cuboni, Director of the Station of Plant Pathology of Rome (1908-1915).
20 FRANCE . . . . .	Louis-Dop, Vice President of the Institute (1908- 1915).
21 ALGERIA . . . . .	Louis-Dop, Delegate of France (1911-1915).
22 MOROCCO (French Portion) . . . . .	Louis-Dop, Delegate of France (1915).
23 REGENCY OF TU- NIS . . . . .	J. Bartholomé, Director of Agriculture, Com- merce and Colonisation (1910). Louis Dop, Delegate of France (1910-1915).
24 GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND . . . . .	Sir Th. Elliott, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Agriculture (1908). P. C. Wyndham, Councillor of the Embassy (1909-1910). H. G. Dering, Council or of the Embassy (1911- 1913). Sir Sydney Olivier, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Agriculture (1913). Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I. (1914-1915). Hon. J. W. Taverner, Agent General for Victoria (1908).
25 AUSTRALIA . . . . .	P. C. Wyndham (1909-1910). H. G. Dering (1911-1913). Sir Sydney Olivier (1913). Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I. (1914-1915).
26 CANADA . . . . .	J. Gunion Rutherford, Veterinary Director General (1908). Hon. Arthur Boyer (1908-1909). P. C. Wyndham (1910). T. K. Doherty (1911). H. G. Dering (1911-1913). Sir Sydney Olivier, (1913). Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I. (1914-1915).
27 BRITISH INDIA . . . . .	Sir Edward Buck, K. C. S. I. (1908-1909). P. C. Wyndham (1909-1910). H. G. Dering (1911-1913). Sir Sydney Olivier (1913). Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I. (1914). Sir Edward Buck, K. C. S. I. (1914-1915).

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29 MAURITIUS . . . . .	Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I. (1914-1915). P. C. Wyndham (1909-1910). H. G. Dering (1911-1913). Sir Sydney Olivier (1913). Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I. (1914-1915).
30 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	H. G. Dering (1912-1913). Sir Sydney Olivier (1913). Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I. (1914-1915).
31 GREECE . . . . .	C. H. Mizzopoulos, Chargé d'affaires (1908). D. G. Metaxas, Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece (1908-1909). A. Carapanos, Chargé d'affaires (1910-1911). B. Intrigila, Consul General (1911-1912). P. Delyanni, Chargé d'affaires (1912). D. Caciannanos, Chargé d'affaires (1912-1913). M. Coronilus, Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece (1914-1915).
32 GUATEMALA . . . . .	J. Montehore, Consul General (1912-1915).
33 ITALY . . . . .	Count E. Faina, Senator (1908-1910). Marquis R. Cappelli, Vice-President of the Cham- ber of Deputies (1910-1915).
34 ERITREA AND ITA- LIAN SOMALI- LAND . . . . .	B. Chimirri, Senator (1908-1915).
35 TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA . . . . .	B. Chimirri, (1913-1915).
36 JAPAN . . . . .	M. Kameyama, Chargé d'affaires (1908). Dr. Yoshichao Kozai, Professor of Agriculture at Tokyo (1909). Shinichi Imai, Secretary to the Embassy (1909- 1911). Naotoshi Marumo, 1st. Secretary to the Embassy (1911-1912). Otojiro Sasano, Chargé d'affaires (1913). N. Ito, Attaché to the Embassy (1914). Baron Otori, First Secretary to the Embassy (1914-1915).
37 LUXEMBURG . . . . .	O. Bolle, Delegate of Belgium (1908-1915).
38 MEXICO . . . . .	G. A. Esteve, Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico (1908-1915).
39 MONTENEGRO . . . . .	G. Volpi, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Italy (1908-1915).
40 NICARAGUA . . . . .	V. E. Bianchi, Consul General (1908-1915).
41 NORWAY . . . . .	A. Fjellstad, Councillor of the Department of Agriculture (1908-1915).
42 PARAGUAY . . . . .	Prof. Orazio Cones, Director of the Agricultural College, Portici (1912-1915).
43 HOLLAND . . . . .	H. J. Lovink, Director General of Agriculture (1908). H. de Weede, Minister Plenipotentiary (1909-1913).

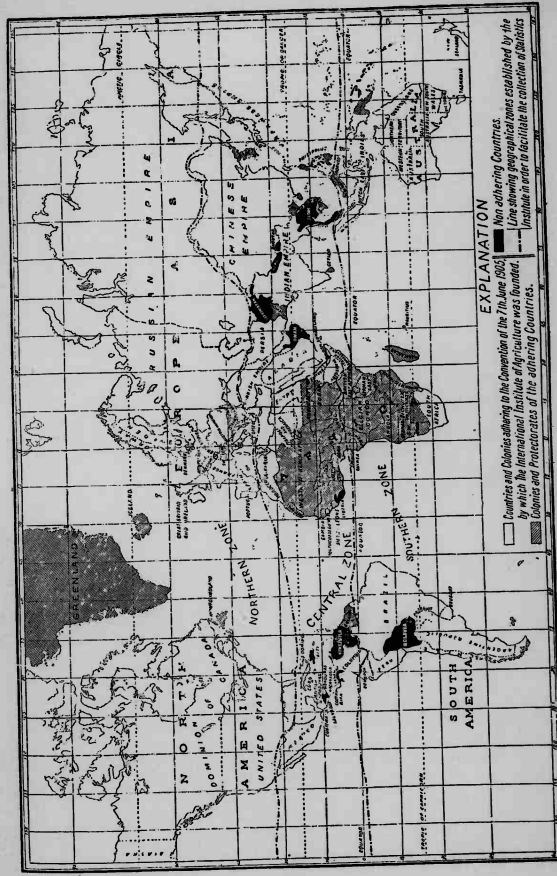
States adhering	Names of Delegates
44 DUTCH EAST INDIES	Baron W. B. R. de Welderen Rengers, Minister Plenipotentiary of Holland (1913-1915). Baron W. B. R. de Welderen Rengers, Delegate of Holland (1913-1915).
45 PERU . . . . .	B. Chimiri, Delegate of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland (1909). Dr. M. M. Mesones (1909-1914). Louis Dop, Delegate of France (1914-1915). A. del Gallo, Marquis de Roccagiovane (1908-1915).
46 PERSIA . . . . .	H. E. de Carvalho de Vasconcellos, Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal (1908). B. Chimiri, Delegate of Eritrea (1909). Luiz Filipe de Castro, Professor at the Agronomical Institute of Lisbon (1908-1913). Amando Arthur de Sábira, Agricultural Engineer, (1913-1914). Eusebio Leao, Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal (1914-1915).
47 PORTUGAL . . . . .	Nicholas Flea, Minister Plenipotentiary of Roumania (1908). Prof. Cuboni, Delegate of Ethiopia (1909). G. C. Nano, Minister Plenipotentiary of Roumania (1910-1911). Demetrius C. Pennesco, Councillor of the Legation (1911-1915).
48 ROUMANIA . . . . .	Baron M. Korff-Schmising, Councillor to the Embassy (1908). H. E. A. Vernoloff, Secretary of State and Member of the Council of the Empire (1908). H. E. G. Zabiello, Councillor of State, Consul General of Russia at Rome (1908-1915). A. Ballo, Acting Consul General of Salvador at Genoa (1908-1913).
49 RUSSIA . . . . .	A. Bianchi Cagliosi, Vice-Consul (1913-1915). H. E. L. Luzzatti, Minister of State in the Kingdom of Italy (1909-1915). B. I. Subotich, Secretary of the Legation (1908-1911). Carlo Scotti, Consul General (1912-1915).
50 SALVADOR . . . . .	Baron C. N. D. de Bildt, Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden (1908-1910). G. V. T. de Stråle, Councillor of the Legation (1910-1911). Baron C. N. D. de Bildt (1911-1915).
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53 SWEDEN . . . . .	
54 SWITZERLAND . . . . .	
55 URUGUAY . . . . .	

## CONTENTS

### THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

#### ITS ORGANIZATION - ITS WORK - ITS RESULTS.

	Page
§ 1. How it was Founded . . . . .	5
§ 2. The Adhering States . . . . .	8
§ 3. General Assembly and Permanent Committee . . . . .	8
§ 4. The Presidents, Vice-President and Commissions . . . . .	10
§ 5. Delegates . . . . .	13
§ 6. The Management, the Estimates for the Year, the Bureaux . . . . .	16
§ 7. The General Secretary's Office and the Library . . . . .	18
§ 8. Bureau of General Statistics . . . . .	20
(A) Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics . . . . .	22
(B) The International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics . . . . .	23
(C) The Special Monographs . . . . .	25
§ 9. The Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases . . . . .	26
(A) Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence . . . . .	27
(B) Special Monographs . . . . .	28
§ 10. Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence . . . . .	28
(A) Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence . . . . .	28
(B) Special Monographs . . . . .	30
(C) Communications to the Press . . . . .	31
§ 11. Scientific Records . . . . .	32
§ 12. Practical Action Exerted by the Institute on the Adhering States . . . . .	32
(A) In the Domain of Agricultural Statistics . . . . .	32
(B) In the Domain of Agricultural Technique and Plant Disease . . . . .	33
(C) The International Phytopathological Conference, Held at Rome, February 24th-March 4th, 1914 . . . . .	34
(D) In the Domain of Agricultural Co-operation and Insurance . . . . .	37
(E) Other Subjects now being Studied . . . . .	38
Delegates to the Permanent Committee . . . . .	41



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